

# MAR

The manyheaded beast hath broke,  
Or shaken from his head, the royal yoke.  
Those were the preludes of his fate,  
That form'd his manhood to subdue  
The hydra of the manyheaded hissing crew.  
MANYLANGUED. *adj.* [many and language.] Having many languages.  
Seek Atides on the Spartan shore;  
He, wand'ring long, a wider circle made,  
And manylang'd nations has survey'd.  
MANYPEOPLED. *adj.* [many and people.] Numerously populous.  
He from the manypeop'd city flies;  
Contemns their labours, and the drivers cries.  
MANYTIMES, an adverbial phrase. Often; frequently.  
They are Roman catholic in the device and legend, which are both of them manytimes taken out of the scriptures.  
MAP. *n. f.* [mappe, low Latin.] A geographical picture on which lands and seas are delineated according to the longitude and latitude.  
Zelazne earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a map of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such uninhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as her's was.  
I will take the map of Ireland, and lay it before me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.  
Old coins are like to many maps for explaining the ancient geography.  
O'er the map my finger taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way;  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love.  
To MAP. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To delineate; to set down.  
I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pifanio have mapp'd it right.  
MAPLE tree. *n. f.*  
The maple tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species, of which the greater maple is falsely called the sycamore tree: the common maple is a tree frequent in hedgerows.  
The carver holme, the maple seldom inward found.  
Of the rottenest maple wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye.  
MAPPERY. *n. f.* [from map.] The art of planning and designing.  
The still and mental parts,  
That do contrive how many hands shall strike  
When himself calls them on;  
They call this bedwork, mapp'ry, closet war.  
To MAR. *v. a.* [amynan, Saxon.] To injure; to spoil; to hurt; to mischief; to damage. Obsolete.  
Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,  
But to be less than himself, doth mar  
Both looser's lot, and victor's praise also.  
The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the marring and maiming of the scholar in learning.  
When priests are more in words than matter,  
When brewers marr their malt with water.  
I pray you mar no more trees with writing songs in their bark.  
— I pray you mar no more of my verses with reading them ill-favour'dly.  
Beware thine honour, be not then disgrac'd,  
Take care thou mar not when thou think'st to mend.  
Aumarle became the man that all did mar,  
Whether through indifference, chance, or worse.  
The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and marris business, when great in dependencies.  
O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!  
How mutually they link'd and folded are:  
And hear how oft one disagreeing string  
The harmony doth rather make than marr!  
Marr'd all his borrow'd vilages, and betray'd  
Him counterfeit.  
Had he been there, untimely joy through all  
Mens hearts diffus'd, had marr'd the funeral.  
'Tis much unsafe my fire to disobey:  
Not only you provoke him to your cost,  
But mirth is marr'd, and the good cheer is lost.  
MARANATHA. *n. f.* [Syriack.] It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of the denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be anathema ma-

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ranatha, which is as much as to say, May't thou be devoted to the greatest of evils; and to the utmost severity of God's judgments; may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes.  
MARA'SMUS. *n. f.* [μαρασμός, from μαρῆναι.] A consumption, in which persons waste much of their substance.  
Pining atrophy.  
Mara'smus, and wide-wasting pestilence.  
A marasmus imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body, by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat.  
MARBLE. *n. f.* [marbre, French; marmor, Latin.]  
1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.  
He plies her hard, and much rain wears the marble.  
Whole as the marble, founded as the rock.  
Thou marble hew'd, ere long to part with breath;  
And houses rear'd, un mindful of thy death.  
Some dry their corn infected with the brine,  
Then grind with marbles, and prepare to dine.  
The two flat sides of two pieces of marble will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of marble.  
2. Little balls of marble with which children play.  
Marbles taught him percussion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the lever.  
3. A stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription; as, the Oxford marbles.  
MARBLE. *adj.*  
1. Made of marble.  
Pygmalion's fate revert is mine;  
His marble love took flesh and blood,  
All that I worshipp'd as divine,  
That beauty, now 'tis understood,  
Appears to have no more of life,  
Than that whereof he fram'd his wife.  
2. Variegated, or red like marble.  
Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay marble colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word.  
The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a marble cover.  
To MARBLE. *v. a.* [marbrer, French, from the noun.] To variegated, or vein like marble.  
A sheet of very well streaked marbled paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion.  
Marbled with sage the hard'ning cheese she press'd,  
And yellow butter Marian's skill profess'd.  
MARBLEHEARTED. *adj.* [marble and heart.] Cruel; unfeeling; hard-hearted.  
Ingratitude! thou marblehearted fiend,  
More hideous, when thou shew'st thee in a child,  
Than the sea monster.  
MARCASITE. *n. f.*  
The term marcasite has been very improperly used by some for blimuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallic. The marcasite is a solid hard fossil, of an obscurely and irregularly foliaceous structure, of a bright glittering appearance, and naturally found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless: as it is generally found among the ores of metals, it is frequently impregnated with particles of them, and of other fossil bodies, and thence assumes various colours and degrees of hardness. There are however only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another one a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the *Materia Medica*. Marcasite is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more so in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it, besides which it contains a quantity of arsenick.  
The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and marcasites indifferently to the same sort of body: I refrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the marcasite is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures.  
The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanam, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in marcasites, unites itself to the other ingredients of the marcasite, which are bitumen, iron, copper,

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copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum; with the metal alone, or metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur: whence it comes to pass, that marcasites abound with those three minerals.  
Here marcasites in various figures wait,  
To ripen to a true metallic state.  
MARCH. *n. f.* [from Mars.] The third month of the year.  
March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars.  
To MARCH. *v. n.* [marcher, French; for varicare, Menages, from Mars, Junius.]  
1. To move in military form.  
Well march we on;  
To give obedience where 'tis truly ow'd.  
He march'd in battle array with his power against Arphaxad.  
Maccabeus march'd forth, and slew five-and-twenty thousand persons.  
My father, when some days before his death  
He order'd me to march for Utica,  
Wept o'er me.  
2. To walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.  
Plexurus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not march.  
Doth York intend no harm to us,  
That thus he marcheth with thee arm in arm.  
Our bodies, ev'ry footstep that they make,  
March towards death, until at last they die.  
Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,  
When clad in rising majesty,  
Thou marchest down o'er Delos' hills.  
The power of wisdom march'd before.  
To MARCH. *v. n.*  
1. To put in military movement.  
Cyrus marching his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendor of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers.  
2. To bring in regular procession.  
March them again in fair array,  
And bid them form the happy day;  
The happy day design'd to wait  
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.  
MARCH. *n. f.* [marcher, French.]  
1. Movement; journey of soldiers.  
These troops came to the army harass'd with a long and wearisome march, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts.  
Who should command, by his Almighty nod,  
These chosen troops, unconscious of the road,  
And unacquainted with th' appointed end,  
Their march to begin, and thither tend.  
Their march begins in military state.  
2. Grave and solemn walk.  
Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join  
The varying verse, the full rebounding line,  
The long majestic march, and energy divine.  
3. Deliberate or laborious walk.  
We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome march to gain the top of it.  
4. Signals to move.  
The drums presently striking up a march, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly towards Neofat.  
5. Marches, without singular. [march, Gothic; meare, Saxon; marche, French.] Borders; limits; confines.  
They of those marches  
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend  
Our inland from the pillaging borderers.  
The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and marches round them.  
It is not fit that a king of an island should have any marches or borders but the four seas.  
MARCHER. *n. f.* [from marcher, French.] Resident of the marches or borders.  
Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords marchers, and had royal liberties.  
MARCHIONESS. *n. f.* [feminine, formed by adding the English female termination to the Latin marchia.] The wife of a marquis.  
The king's majesty  
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing  
Than marchioness of Pembroke.  
From a private gentlewoman he made me a marchioness, and from a marchioness a queen, and now he intends to crown

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my innocency with the glory of martyrdom.  
The lady marchioness, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband.  
MARCIAPANE. *n. f.* [massapane, French.] A kind of sweet bread, or biscuit.  
Along whole ridge such bones are met,  
Like comfits round in marchpane set.  
MARCID. *adj.* [marcidus, Latin.] Lean; pining; withered.  
A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adhesion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a marcid fever.  
He on his own fill pours the noblest oil;  
That to your marcid dying herbs assign'd,  
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind.  
MARCOUR. *n. f.* [marcor, Latin.] Leanness; the state of withering; waste of flesh.  
Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of ventry in some, the extenuation and marcor in others, it much abridgeth our days.  
A marcor is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure.  
MARE. *n. f.* [mares, Saxon.]  
1. The female of a horse.  
A pair of courters born of heav'nly breed,  
Whom Circe stole from her celestial fire,  
By substituting mares, produc'd on earth,  
Whose wombs conceiv'd a more than mortal birth.  
2. [From mara; the name of a spirit imagined by the nations of the north to torment sleepers.] A kind of torpor or stagnation, which seems to press the stomach with a weight; the night hag.  
Mab, his merry queen by night,  
Betrides young folks that lie upright,  
In elder times the mare that hight,  
Which plagues them out of measure.  
Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the mare in the stomach.  
MARESCHAL. *n. f.* [mareschal, French, derived by Junius from mare, the female of an horse.] A chief commander of an army.  
O William, may thy arms advance,  
That he may lose Dinant next year,  
And so be mareschal of France.  
MARGARITE. *n. f.* [margarita, Latin; marguerite, French.] A pearl.  
Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the margarite or pearl.  
MARGARITES. *n. f.* An herb.  
MARGE. *n. f.* [marga, Latin; marge, French.]  
1. The border; the brink; the edge; the verge.  
He drew his flaming sword, and struck  
At him so fiercely, that the upper marge  
Of his sevenfold shield away it took.  
Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,  
Or on the beached margin of the sea.  
An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,  
Which fill'd the margin of the fatal flood.  
2. The edge of a page left blank, or fill'd with a short note.  
As much love in rhyme,  
As would be cram'd up in a sheet of paper  
Writ on both sides the leaf, margin and all.  
Reconcile those two places, which both you and the margins of our bibles acknowledge to be parallel.  
He knows in law, nor text, nor margin.  
3. The edge of a wound or sore.  
All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its margin, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.  
MARGINAL. *n. f.* [marginal, French, from margin.] Placed, or written on the margin.  
We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a marginal gloss.  
What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation note with a marginal star, as being worthy of your second year's review.  
MARGINATED. *adj.* [marginatus, Lat. from margin.] Having a margin.  
MARGRAVE. *n. f.* [march and graf, German.] A title of sovereignty in Germany; in its original import, keeper of the marches or borders.  
MARIETS. *n. f.* A kind of violet.  
MARGOLD. *n. f.* [Mary and gold.] A yellow flower, devoted, I suppose, to the virgin.